

No. 849.

Great Yield.—A field of 15 acres of land belonging to Mr. Peter Ackerman of Fishkill, Dutchess county, New York produced 555 bushels of wheat to the acre.

From the New York Star
"Why am I not a rich man?" said a very intelligent person to us, while looking at a splendid equipage which rattled down Broadway. It was the equipage of a man of wealth—a man of yesterday, a parvenu in the more fashionable phrase, who made a fortune suddenly by buying farms and selling them out in lots, and who was determined by the splendour of his house, the magnificence of his entertainments, the richness of his liveries, his loud talk and consequential air, to show that he did not belong to the quiet families of some hundred years of distinction and wealth, who never offend by ostentation or exhibit heraldry to which they are not entitled. We gazed at several of similar growth—the riches which sprung up over night like Jonah's Gourd—some by speculation, others by succession; some by fortunate marriages, and some more creditably by mechanical labor and ingenuity. "Why am I not a rich man?" said my friend. "I must purchase land somewhere in the west—or in the moon—no matter where; I must plunge in the current of speculation, and swim on to fortune and eminence. I must be rich—every body tries to be rich; why shall I not be rich? I am an liberal in my disposition, hospitable and free. I should like to have such a coach and pair—a house of corresponding magnificence. I should like to throw it open several times yearly, for a gay and fashionable throng—I should like you to dine twice a week with me, and punish a few bottles of old, very old Madeira. Why am I not rich?—I deserve to be rich; I must be rich," said he, musing, and at intervals dropping his voice, as he slowly withdrew his eyes from the long cavalcade of coaches and phaetons and whiskered footmen.

Hundreds, no doubt, thought as he did; hundreds expressed the same feelings and felt the same desires, and all under the delusion that money is wealth—that sheer, palpable gold and silver constitute riches, and it is under this delusion that thousands of our citizens are racking their brains by night, their thoughts by day, toiling and sweating, and managing, and twisting and turning out of the common settled and regular order of things, to get gold and silver, under the impression that with their possession they will be rich. Statesmen, politicians, nay the government itself, is inculcated with the same mania, and if all could succeed, we shall be compelled to blacken our own brows and wait upon ourselves at table. The delusion, however, consists simply in this—in considering a piece of gold the only representative of wealth, and disregarding what we in ourselves possess, which is an equivalent to wealth. We are for the most part rich without exactly knowing it. The anvil of the blacksmith is to him, with his handicraft, a valuable weighty lump of gold—he lives by it, and to his mind, habits and wishes, as well as he lives who pays out his eagles and half eagles in the market. So with the painter—so with the professional man, the sculptor, the musician, the man of talent, all who possess the means of acquiring wealth are actually wealthy; for if temperate and industrious all their faculties are convertible materials into wealth—nay, are more valuable and durable and available, than the mere mass of gold and silver. Let such a man swim to the shore from his shipwrecked vessel, with the mechanic and the tinsmith, and see who can succeed in earning that morsel of bread necessary to sustain life. What does the man of princely income do, which gives to him so many supposed advantages, and opens the door to so much mottled happiness? He rises late, turns day into night—dawdles his time away in trifling frolic employments—drives his horses and dogs—gives grand dinners for ostentation, and large parties for fashion, and is at best a poor, discontented, dyspeptic patrician, respected only for his gold and silver, and of no possible use to the community. Take the man of moderate means, and he employs life as life ought to be employed—a mixture of employment and recreation, of rational pleasure and discreet hospitality; go down to what is called the poorer classes, but which we call the substantially rich—the hardy mechanic, and see how he enjoys life.—Rising with the sun, his labor does not cease until the sun sinks into the west. He returns to his little family and engagement at night, finds an ample board spread by a frugal wife; the smoking steak, the good cup of coffee, the white bread and butter, and the appetite sharpened by labor. His repeat over, he takes his chubby boy on his knee, pinches his dirty rosy cheeks, and runs his fingers through his matted hair—talks with his wife on household affairs, reads the paper, or converses with his neighbor on the best means of saving the commonwealth, and when his day's work arrives, he goes to bed, and sleeps peacefully.

man of gold and silver do more? It is all an error, a misconception, a delusion.—We are all rich when we possess within ourselves the means of acquiring wealth. We have no poor, excepting the idler and the drunkard.

MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Governor of the state of Tennessee has caused to be published in the Nashville papers the following letter from General Gaines:

HEAD QUARTERS, Western Department, Camp Sabine, August 28, 1856.

Sir:—I had the honor to receive by the last mail your Excellency's letter of the 8th of this month, advising me of the suspension, by the President of the United States, of the movement of the regiment of Mounted Gunmen, which you did me the favor a few days previously to notify me were about to assemble at Jackson preparatory to their march to this frontier.

I deeply regret the trouble and disappointment to the brave and patriotic volunteers, and more especially the embarrassment to yourself individually, which my requisition has occasioned.

However much I may have erred in the hope and opinion which I entertained, and expressed in my letters of the 28th of April and 10th of May last, that this frontier was no longer in danger of being attacked, or again menaced by a formidable savage foe, I have the satisfaction to find that no great evil or injury to the service has as yet resulted from the error—an error into which the wisest and best of our statesmen appear to have fallen—and from the same causes which had operated upon my mind and misled me, namely, the apparent prospect of a speedy termination of the war between the Mexicans and Texans. I cannot, however, admit that I have erred in requesting of your excellency the regiment of mounted gunmen in question.

I have, during the last and present month, been strongly impressed with the belief that the whole of this frontier would be involved in an Indian war as soon as the threatened hostilities between our blood-thirsty neighbors of the West should be renewed.

When I learned from the Secretary of War that the President of the U. States approved my views, reported to him in March and April last, to assemble upon this frontier an effective force of mounted men, equal to that of either of the belligerents—a force that would enable me to speak to both in a language they could not fail to hear and to heed; and when at the same time I found myself expressly instructed by a letter from the Department of War, dated May 4, 1856—(of which a copy is annexed, No. 1)—that the president will sanction the employment of whatever force may be necessary to protect the Western frontier of the United States from hostile incursions; and that the Department of War had addressed the Governors of the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Alabama, requesting them to call into the service such militia forces as I may find necessary in carrying into effect the instructions heretofore given to me, adding, "the theatre of operations is so far distant from the seat of Government that much must be trusted to your discretion!" "The two great objects you have to attain are, first, the protection of the frontiers, and, secondly, as strict a performance of the neutral duties of the United States as the great object of self defence will permit; and when to this is added the Secretary's letter to you of the same date, of which the following is an extract: "I am instructed by the President to request your Excellency to call into the service of the United States the number of militia which have been or may be required by Gen. Gaines," there can be no ground to doubt that I was fully authorized to request of you the regiment in question.

That from 4,000 to 10,000 Indian warriors will be employed against the inhabitants of the disputed territory, as soon as the theatre of the war between Mexico and Texas is extended to the left bank of the Brazos, I have no doubt; unless, indeed, the prospect of our having on this frontier sufficient mounted force to repel the invasion of the disputed territory, and afford to the defenceless inhabitants that protection which we have promised to afford them.

I am more than willing to risk myself with 1,600 men for the protection of a thinly settled frontier of 400 miles in extent; but with full authority from the Department of War to call for whatever force I may deem necessary and proper for the purpose, I am not willing to have less force than I have called for; for without a force of 7,000 men held ready for action upon this frontier, the Indians can in one month destroy nine-tenths of the inhabitants within the disputed territory, with a great part of the adjacent settlements, including those upon the Red river from Alexandria to Fort Towson, embracing a large portion of the original inhabitants when ceded to the United States, with the finest cotton-growing country of the United States, whose annual value is already amounted to millions.

That the Indians have commenced hostilities as Mexicans approach the country of the Brazos, (and that they have not a

doubt,) then it must be evident that we cannot obtain from Tennessee, or from any of the central or western states, sufficient force to prevent the apprehended depredations, as they may be to a great extent perpetrated whilst the requisitions for force are on the route to the states authorized to furnish it. With this impression, I cannot but consider our promise of protection to this frontier wholly unsubstantial, and calculated to excite hopes and expectations which we shall not have the sure means of fulfilling. I cannot willingly be instrumental in producing on this border scenes such as have occurred in East Florida—a frontier ravaged and desolated before troops for its protection have been marched or authorized to march from their homes.

In my letter to the Secretary of War of the 7th of June, acknowledging the receipt of his letters of the 25th of April 4th of May, I concluded as follows:—"Although I have upon the whole of this frontier about 1,600 regular troops, mostly infantry, yet it will be recollected that this force has to guard an extent of 400 miles of frontier, unsupported by any other than very sparse settlements; and that the chivalry of Mexico may be expected soon to fly to the rescue of their President, and reanimate his red allies, and inspire them with a spirit of revenge against their white neighbors recently scolded from their barbarism. Under these impressions, I have deemed it proper to request Governor Cannon to authorize the brigade of Tennessee Volunteers enrolled under his proclamation of the 28th of April last, to calculate on the probability of another call at this place, and that, should I have occasion for volunteers, as I apprehend I shall, those enrolled shall have a preference to all others." In answer to which I received on the 3d inst., a letter from the Secretary of War, dated the 11th of July, (of which I annex a copy, No. 2.) in which you will perceive no expression disapproving my purpose to call for a brigade of Tenn. Volunteers. The Secretary, however, expressly authorizes me to call on the Executives of Missouri and Arkansas for one thousand men each. But this authority did not reach me until the 3d of this month, when I had reason to believe the regiment of mounted gunmen, requested of you, had been raised, and would be here before I could have suspended their movement, if indeed I had deemed it proper so to do. This, however, did not appear to me proper; on the contrary, I deemed it necessary to request of the Governors of Missouri and Arkansas the two thousand men, authorized as additional force, for reasons set forth in my letter to Gen. Arbutnot. (of which I annex a copy, No. 3.) Of these measures the War Department has been regularly advised.

Some of our fashionable party leaders, editors and others, seem very much shocked at my preparatory measures to cross a little muddy branch of the Sabine Bay (which branch some are pleased to call the Sabine, whilst others of more literary pretension call it the Redoubt,) to hold the savages in check, merely because some few white men have been killed by them, and some women and children, the wives of the slain, have been taken prisoners and carried off to the bosom of the wilderness!

In reply to such silly effusions of the selfishness of party, I need only remark that in deciding upon the course of measures proper for me to pursue, in reference to the outrages committed by the Indians near me, I think it my duty to consider the poorest frontier family menaced with the Indian scalping knife as entitled to the same attention, and the same vigilant measures of protection, as the most fashionable of our interior citizens. If I were capable of making an invidious distinction in such a case between the rich and the poor, the lordly politician and the humble pioneer, and of taking more or less care of the one than of the other, I should thereby prove myself to be wholly unworthy of the trust reposed in me.

But I am exultingly reminded by some, that the people killed, and those menaced by the Indians are not citizens of the United States. I reply that most of them are citizens of the United States; and that wherever the national boundary line is established in the manner provided for by treaty, many, if not all of those who find themselves left upon the Mexican side of the line will return to our own beloved country. But, until then, we must protect them from savage massacre.

Since I set down to write this letter an express has arrived, with a positive declaration that he had seen and conversed with a Mexican officer at an Indian village, forty miles to the northwest of Nacogdoches, who was understood by the Indians to be engaged in setting on foot an expedition against Nacogdoches.—This I believe to be true, because it is in accordance with the previous statements of several persons who are entitled to credit.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
EDMUND P. GAINES,
Major General Commanding,
His Excellency N. Cannon,
Gov. of Tennessee, Nashville.

The whole number of saw mills in Maine are computed by the Portland Advertiser to amount to from 1500 to 2000. The town of Ross alone has 200.

The Columbia Hive of the 1st instant, mentions as another illustration of the depravity of the age, the murder of Major Barkley, sheriff of Fairfield district, South Carolina. Mr. B. was called on to arrest two individuals, Bailey and Archibald Heming, who were behaving riotously in the piazza of M^r Masters whom they went to assault. Mr. B. was stabbed while in the act of discharging his official duties. The Hemings are represented as men of ruffian like character. Mr. B. was an amiable, enterprising and useful citizen, and has left a wife in a delicate situation, and seven sons and a daughter, all minors.

UNITED STATES BANK.

The New York Times states that the Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Commissioners to investigate the affairs of the late United States Bank, with a view to the disposal of the seven millions of stock in it belonging to the United States.

The following additional information on this subject is contained in the Philadelphia United States Gazette of yesterday:

A committee, consisting of Cornelius W. Lawrence, of New York, John White, of Baltimore, and Henry D. Gilpin, of Philadelphia, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to confer with the United States Bank relative to the transfer of the stock which the Government holds in the bank, whose charter expired on the 4th March last. Those gentlemen are in consultation at present in this city with a committee from the bank. These inquiries, we suppose, will involve all the matters in dispute between the government of the Bank and the Treasury of the United States.

Philadelphia, Oct. 4.

We are informed that the Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Committee of Directors of the Bank of the U. S., adjourned this morning, to meet again at an early day. It has been suggested by a morning paper, in the interest of Mr. Van Buren, that the stock of the bank must have been very valuable at the termination of its charter. If we remember aright, no very long time has elapsed since the bank was represented by the Van Buren press as insolvent, and unable to return its stockholders an equivalent for their original investment. We have been informed that the bank is ready to account with the Government for its stock at the rate of \$111 47 for each share, the periods of payment, as in the case of other stockholders, to be regulated by the gradual winding up of the affairs of the institution.

Nat. Gazette.

Colonization.—The African Repository for September has reached us. It is full of encouragement, in the evidences afforded on every hand that the good cause is prospering and to prosper.—Auxiliary societies are springing up in every direction, and the donations, subscriptions, and collections of money, are most liberal. The receipts of the New York Colonization Society, from the 12th July last, amount to \$1,129 dollars, 56 cents, mostly from collections in various churches on the 4th of July. The subscriptions during the same period, as yet unpaid, amount to 4,000 dollars and upward. The receipts of the American Colonization Society from the 20th of June to the 21st of July amounted to 7,320 dollars, principally obtained by Mr. Gurley, during his tour through the western and southwestern states. These receipts are independent of those obtained by the Maryland and Philadelphia societies.

The Repository announces the bequest of two legacies to the parent society; one of a thousand dollars by the late Mrs. Elizabeth Colt, of Erie, Pennsylvania, and the other, 250 dollars, by the Hon. Benjamin Tallmadge, late of Litchfield, Connecticut.

Two expeditions for Africa with emigrants are announced for the next two months: one from Wilmington, N. C., for Liberia, in November, by the American Colonization Society, the other for Cape Palmas, by the Maryland Society, on the 15th of October.

An auxiliary society has been organized at Louisville, Ky.; and another at Lexington. Other auxiliary societies in that state, already organized, have been stirred up to active exertion by the presence and efforts of Mr. Gurley, and the first fruit has been a remittance of one thousand dollars to the parent society by the Kentucky Colonization Society.

Meetings have been held in various parts of the state, at which great zeal was displayed, and a determination evinced not to rest or relax from exertion; in a word, the cause was never more prosperous.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Foreign Intelligence.

By the arrival, at New York, of the ships Ajax and Erie, London and Paris papers have been received to the 24th Aug.—They contain nothing new of importance, except a few items of intelligence from Spain.

Among these is an announcement of the death of M. Rayneval, French Ambassador at Madrid until about two months since, when he solicited his recall. It is said that he will be succeeded by Marshal Molitor.

The Queen and Queen Regent had returned from San Ildefonso to the capital, where all was tranquil. The meeting of the Cortes was to take place on the 30th of August.

The Constitution of 1812 had been proclaimed at Valencia without disturbance. By this time it is no doubt in force throughout Spain, with the exception, probably, of Navarre and the Basque provinces. There had been some disturbances at Barcelona, but we have not the particulars.

A telegraphic despatch states that, on the 17th, General Lebeau, the new commander of the French Legion, attacked and defeated the Carlists, destroyed their works at Engui, and took possession of their magazines.

The Courier de Lyons, of the 10th, says: "We have a letter from Rome, which announces that the son of Lucien Bonaparte, who was imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, has been recently removed."

The French King had gone to Versailles, where his Ministers had daily interviews with him.

The following intelligence from Madrid of August 16th, supplies us with details which show that the capital was far from being in the tranquil state which the telegraph represented it.

Our communications with La Granja are so slow in coming, and so wrapped up in mystery, that this capital, writhed by the numerous excesses which have been committed within the last two days, is almost led to believe that at this moment, there is no longer in Spain any royal authority.

The domineering sway is that of terrorism, supported by military insurrection. We are certain, at any rate, that the Queen, terrified by cries of death issued from a soldiery inflamed by the most brutal drunkenness, has been obliged for the present, virtually to abdicate her sovereign power. Some soldiers, the blind instruments of secret societies, have torn with their swords the constitutional, or rather the social compact.

The Constitution of 1812, just consented to by a royal decree, extorted from rather than consented to, by our sovereign, is to be to-day the object of a kind of worship. An oath to this Constitution is to be taken; and to-morrow the Queen, brought from La Granja by the troops who domineer over her, will enter her capital, where a hideous system of terrorism is about to be established. Already persons belonging to the laic ministry, or known by the moderation of their opinions, have been obliged, to escape outrages, or perhaps the knives of hired assassins, either to quit Madrid or to conceal themselves.

There is no longer safety for peaceable citizens. Quesada was murdered yesterday, two leagues off from the capital, by National Guards, who have thus cruelly taken vengeance for his severe order of the day. He was cowardly shot by assassins in the uniform of the Urban militia, and lauritz and his colleagues would have shared the same fate, if some of their friends had not provided them with a suitable retreat. All the other state functionaries belonging to the former Government have left Madrid, and it is feared they will not find successors; for what Ministry would venture in the midst of this popular effervescence, this sanguinary reaction, to take charge of the public safety?

No but trust is placed in the continuance of the new Cabinet, powerless from its birth, and quite incapable of quenching this thirst of private vengeance, which seems to have taken possession of a great part of the populace. The insurrection seems to take a pride in shedding blood; it assumes to itself the power of dictating laws. In all the streets groups, threatening vengeance, go about as they like; anarchy is every where triumphant; the only thing that is absent is public authority. But it is hoped that this state of things is too violent to last.

Basilio's band, which is completely master of the road to Arragon, increases the embarrassment of the Government as well as public uneasiness. For the last six days we have nothing from France or Arragon.

The Phare de Bayonne of the 20th has the following: In spite of all that people state, upon what they may call unquestionable authority, relative to Gomez being in the Asturias, the kingdom of Leon, and in Galicia, at the head of 22,000 men, we can affirm that all such reports are unfounded, and mere speculative inventions.

We further state that this Gomez who is represented as having such commanding force at his disposal, was defeated at Escaro on the 8th by General Espartero, and his army put to flight and pursued by the enemy in every direction; many of his soldiers subsequently joined Gen. Espartero's corps.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the New York Journal of Commerce, we learn that the ship John Taylor has arrived at that port, bringing English papers to the 30th of August.

They contain the important news of the dissolution of the French Ministry of the 25th of August, in consequence of a difference with the King on the question of a Spanish intervention. All the members retired except one.

The King was opposed to intervention, on the ground of a protest from the Northern Powers.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, October 14.

In the Standard of the 5th inst. the editor gives an extract from a letter said to have been received from Orange county, in which the writer, speaking of a speech delivered by Mr. Mangum in the court house on Tuesday of the last County Court, says:

"He was better in his denunciations against the administration; and his 'whig' friends, as usual, applauded him whenever the administration was misrepresented and abused. An old substantial farmer, who was in the court house at the time, remarked, while passing out, 'I reckon there was not much more joy when Lincoln arrived at the British camp!'"

The insinuation intended to be conveyed in the latter clause of this quotation, shows the bitterness which rankles at the heart of the writer, and the lengths to which men may be carried in the heat of a political contest. If it were true that the remark was made, we cannot see the force of its application. It cannot be supposed that there was much joy in the British camp when Arnold reached it. The plot of the traitor had been discovered and its accomplishment consequently frustrated,—a meritorious and consequently esteemed British officer, worth a hundred Arnolds, was in the hands of the Americans, and his life forfeited—

and Arnold himself was a refugee, despised even by those who had bribed him. In this state of things it may be supposed that there was sorrow in the British camp, rather than joy. But the words of the "old substantial farmer" here undergone a wonderful metamorphosis since they passed out of his mouth. He was standing just at our elbow, and we were struck with the singularity of his words, and the foolishness with which they expressed the principles upon which the actions of the "spoils party" are founded.

Mr. Mangum was debating upon the extravagant appropriations which had been made during the last session of Congress. Gen. Jackson had been brought into power, he said, for the purpose of correcting abuses, and introducing a more economical administration of the government.

During the first two years a desire seemed to be manifested to redeem the pledge, and the expenses of the government were in some small degree reduced; but a sudden change took place in the cabinet—Van Buren's politics were introduced—and since that time the expenses of the government had been gradually increased, until the last session of Congress, when the appropriations amounted to the enormous sum of near forty millions of dollars! To enable his hearers in some measure to comprehend the magnitude of this sum, he stated (and any school master can test the truth of the statement) that, over and above the most extravagant year of Mr. Adams's administration, it equalled in amount all the money paid by the people of this state into the public treasury at Raleigh in three hundred and sixty years!! It was at this time that the blood of our "substantial farmer" had mounted to fever heat, and he hastened to the door as fast as he could push through the crowd, exclaiming as he went—"Let the Republicans have it!—let the Republicans have it!"

The Orange letter writer says, Mr. Mangum's "whig friends, as usual, applauded him whenever the administration was misrepresented and abused." This may be; but the writer has failed to point out any instance in which the administration was "misrepresented" or "abused."

We presume it was not on that occasion; as the Hon. Dr. Montgomery, a zealous friend of the administration, was present, and did not then, nor has he at any time since, attempted publicly to controvert a single statement that was made, though opportunities have not been wanting. Indeed he was several times appealed to by Mr. Mangum for the truth of his statements, and in every case the Doctor nodded assent.

In the course of his speech Mr. Mangum said, what he had before intimated to many of his friends, that if Gen. Dudley had not been elected he would have resigned forthwith—being always ready, as a true Republican, to submit to the decision of the people when clearly expressed. But the result of the election exhibited, he thought, a clear majority of five thousand in favor of the principles which he advocated. He never for a moment permitted himself to believe that the people of his native state had any desire that he should disgrace and perjure himself by obeying the instructions of the corrupt leaders of a party—instructions which they who passed them knew he could not obey, and hold up his head as an honest man. The vote just given had convinced him that he had entertained a just opinion of his fellow citizens; and he felt himself sustained in his efforts to protect the integrity of the constitution, and in his resistance to the encroachments of power and the flood of corruption.

If in the new election for Senator, any other person could unite more perfectly the votes of the White party, he should not hesitate a moment in withdrawing his name. He had enlisted during the war, and would take any station in which it was thought proper to place him.

The Orange letter writer refers to this part of Mr. Mangum's speech, and with an affected sneer says, that while speaking "he frequently shed tears and cried." We shall not stoop so far as to question

this statement of the letter writer. Mr. Mangum, throughout the whole of his speech, spoke with great energy and power, and many passages exhibited beautiful specimens of supposition and thrilling eloquence. He made frequent appeals to the good sense and judgment of the people, and expressed himself as having mourned over the apparent delusions of his native state as an obedient son would over the wanderings of a misguided father. He seemed to feel, what he said; and what patriot would blame him if a tear did occasionally moisten his eye while he was painting in vivid colours the perils to which a beloved country was subjected by the enormity of the corruptions which were stalking abroad in it.

To this letter of his correspondent, the editor of the Standard has appended a note in which he raves like a maniac. He endeavors to make the people believe that Mr. Mangum has "treated their instructions with scorn and defied their power," by his failure "to wipe out the foul blot which a factious combination placed upon the name of President Jackson."

Will the editor of the Standard endeavor to bring to his recollection the history of that matter? Mr. Mangum has never yet had an opportunity to record his vote upon the question of expunging. Notwithstanding the bluster which Mr. Senator Benton has kept up about his resolution, he has never yet ventured to press it to a decision; and we very much doubt whether he ever will. To "wipe out the foul blot" upon the name of Gen. Jackson was but a secondary consideration; Mr. Benton has too much good sense to suppose that enacting Mr. Clay's resolution with black lines would have any such effect. Far different purposes were intended to be effected; and in part, these purposes have been accomplished. The Senate has been revolutionized, and the action of the party is therefore subject to less restraint.

If Mr. Mangum could have been removed and a hungry expectant put in his place, another of the objects would have been accomplished. But in this we trust they will be disappointed, and the fear of this disappointment is the cause of the raving of the Standard. If it was seriously the intention of the party to expunge the offensive resolution, why was it not done the last session? Will the Standard answer this question? The administration had a clear majority in the Senate, and could have wiped out "the foul blot" in a moment, if expunging would have done it. Is no one to blame for the delay but Mr. Mangum? It seems that Mr. Mangum has been sustained in this matter, not by the people only, but by an administration Senate.

We copied into our paper last week a paragraph from the Carolina Watchman, which made honorable mention of the patient, just and gentlemanlike deportment of Judge Saunders on the bench, and his prudent conduct in his intercourse with his fellow citizens. In a part of our edition, the proper credit for the article was omitted, and we refer to it now in order to correct that omission.

It will be peculiarly gratifying to every lover of good order, to know that a prompt and decisive rebuke has been given by the people of Maryland to the "glorious nineteen" who attempted by their reckless and wanton course, to revolutionize the government. An election took place in that state on Monday the 3d inst. for delegates to the General Assembly, and so great has been the reaction in the short space which had elapsed, that the Whigs succeeded in electing 60 members, the Van Burenites only 18. This may be considered a Waterloo defeat.

In a communication in the last Star, Mr. Barnett, the Senator elect for Person county, says:—"I discover by the Standard and other public Journals, that I am pledged to vote for a Van Buren Senator. Such is not the fact. I am not pledged to vote for a Van Buren man for any office within the gift of the Legislature."

Michigan not a State.—The convention of the people of Michigan, to decide on the question of assent to admission into the Union on the terms proposed by Congress, assembled at Ann Arbor on Monday the 26th ult. On the 27th the final vote was taken, and the proposition to admit Michigan on condition of her assent to the boundary line as fixed by the act of Congress was *negated* by a majority of seven votes. It appears that this result has in part been produced by the opposition which existed with the mass of the people against a provision which had been introduced into the constitution for party purposes, which bestowed the elective franchise upon all foreigners without destination, even those who had just arrived and could not speak English.

Michigan, therefore, is not a state; and thus these three votes which he thought he had safe in his breeches pocket, will be lost to Mr. Van Buren.

We learn that the President has ordered a Court of Inquiry, to consist of Major General Macomb, as President; Brigadier Generals Brady and Atkinson, members; and Captain Samuel Cooper, as Judge Advocate and Recorder; to be held at Frederick, Maryland, as soon as the state of the service will permit; of which

the President of the Board will be the judge, to investigate the causes of the failure of the campaign in Florida under General Scott and General Gaines, and of the delay in prosecuting the campaign against the Creek Indians in Alabama. *Metropolitan.*

Shocking Murder.—The dead body of a young lady was found, partially buried under leaves and straw, near Trenton, a few days ago. "Her skull was partially beaten in, most of her upper teeth broken out, and she otherwise dreadfully mangled. Suspicion rests on a negro who has fled." *Newbern Spec.*

Robert H. Goldsborough, one of the Representatives of the state of Maryland in the Senate of the United States, died at his residence near Easton on Wednesday last. Mr. Goldsborough, says the Chronicle, "besides twice representing this state in the national councils, has filled many other distinguished posts with great credit. He was a conscientious, upright and consistent statesman, an accomplished scholar and orator, and a gentleman of the most polished manners, of the old school. His place will not be easily filled." *Pot. Intel.*

Indian Treaty.—Henry R. Schoolcraft, Esq. Major Whiting of the U. S. Army, and J. W. Edwards, Esq. were, on the 17th inst. holding a treaty at Mackinaw, with the Chippewa and Ottawa Indians, for the purchase of the tract of country lying between Lake Huron and Lake Michigan, and north of Grand river, and also all the lands lying north of these Lakes and west of the Straits of St. Mary's. The price to be paid is two millions. A correspondent of the Albany Argus states that Mr. Schoolcraft prohibits the selling of whiskey to the Indians; in consequence, there are no such disgraceful scenes of riot and bloodshed as are usual where so many Indians (4,000) are assembled, and where traders are allowed to sell them "fire water." This is highly commendable in Mr. S. and we hope the example will be followed by others in like situations. *Phil. Com. Herald.*

The Hon. Lewis Cass, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to his majesty the King of the French, left the city yesterday, with his family, for New York, to embark for France. We should do injustice to our own feelings, and we are sure to the general sentiment of this city, in which Governor Cass has so long resided, if we did not say, that he carries with him the good wishes of all who have enjoyed an opportunity of appreciating his estimable personal character, and that of his most amiable family. *Nat. Intel.*

The Attorney General, the Hon. B. F. Butler, will perform the duties of the Department, as Acting Secretary at War. *Globe.*

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION. At a meeting of the citizens of Hillsborough on the 7th inst., convened for the purpose of appointing a delegate to the Salisbury Rail Road Convention, on motion of Giles Mebane, esq. Colonel Charles M. Latimer was called to the chair, and Mr. Allen Parks appointed Secretary.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks, in which he expressed the great interest he felt in works of internal improvement affecting the welfare of North Carolina, and especially of the county of Orange, and pointed out the great advantages to be derived by a hearty cooperation with our fellow citizens in opening a rail road communication from the Yadkin, and even from the mountains, to the growing capital of our state, intersecting the county of Orange and passing near the town of Hillsborough. From such a rail road, he said, agriculture would receive a new impulse; and along the line of it cotton factories would immediately spring up, from the great facilities it would afford for procuring in abundance the raw material, and of transporting the manufactures to market.

When the chairman had closed his remarks, on motion of Mr. Mebane the Hon. FREDERICK NASH was unanimously chosen a delegate to represent the citizens of Orange in the Rail Road Convention to be held at Salisbury on the 10th inst. C. M. LATIMER, Chairman.

A. PARKS, Secretary.

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

Mr. Hart:—There is much force, as well as justice in the old adage, "give the devil his due." In the spirit of that old saying, I state to you a fact that ought to be known, that the Van Buren party may have credit for a liberal desire to enlighten the people, which they are day by day manifesting. It is due to that party, that the fact should be known, as proof of their *disinterestedness*; as they are extending their kindness with a very liberal hand to a part of the people, who hitherto have evinced but little confidence in them. So much the more disinterested, and of course so much the more virtuous!

To the fact. The Milton Spectator is thronging to two of the post offices in the eastern part of Orange, not only to those who are not subscribers, but to some who probably never heard of such a paper; and a large packet was sent to one of the

Post Masters, requesting him to hand them to any person that would take them. It is presumed that this liberal spirit reaches to every part of the county; and considering that Orange has lately been so rebellious, and has shown herself so little deserving such distinction, the fact is stated as highly creditable to the *disinterested* virtues of the Van Buren party.

Will Mr. Palmer be so good as to say whether we owe all this to his own generosity? Or whether the party, backed by the surplus revenue, intend to indemnify him?

Will Mr. Palmer tell us whether it is to enable his party to continue such acts of kindness, that they are so bitterly opposed to the land bill, and the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands?

To be serious, the party are bracing up every nerve to carry the state for Van Buren. They pour out their money like water, believing that if they succeed, the leaders will bear off fat offices. Theirs will be the lion's share; the poor people may enjoy the glory, and, in truth, *nothing but the glory.*

But one word to Mr. Palmer, or rather to the wire-workers who stand behind his press and are not seen. The people of Orange know their rights, and will maintain them too; fearless of the denunciations of those in power, and unadvised by the toils, the intrigues, and the caresses of hypocritical and insincere friends. Mark that, Mr. Palmer! Though perhaps we ought to feel more grateful for your efforts to enlighten us; yet we will get on as well as we can. We are plain people, and like a plain straight forward course; and do not desire to be initiated into the art and mystery of Van Burenism. The juggler may delight us with his tricks, but he would be sure to pocket all our money.

A WHITE MAN.

MARRIED. In Hillsborough, Chatham county, on the 27th ult. by Rev. Philip Wylie, Hon. A. RENCHER, Member of Congress from the Salisbury District, to Miss LOUISA JONES, daughter of Col. Edward Jones.

DIED. At the residence of Mr. William Lipscomb, twelve miles below Hillsborough, on Friday night last, the 7th instant, Mr. NIXON ELLIOT, of Guilford county, in the 28th year of his age. He was on his return home from Pasquotank county. At his residence in Wilmington, on the 6th inst. Col. JOSHUA W. CHOCHRAN, Editor of the Wilmington Advertiser.

Near Greensborough, Alabama, on the 10th ult. Mr. DANIEL BOOKER, formerly of North Carolina.

Weekly Almanac.

OCTOBER	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
14 Friday	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
15 Saturday	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
16 Sunday	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
17 Monday	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
18 Tuesday	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
19 Wednesday	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
20 Thursday	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

SEE HERE!!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. OSBORN & BROS. & CO. HAVE the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and now offer for sale, at the old stand at N. Nichols & Co.

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fall and Winter Goods. Their Goods have been selected with great care in the New York and Philadelphia markets, and bought entirely with cash; they therefore feel confident in saying, they can and will sell as good bargains as any other house in the place.

Call and examine our goods, and decide for yourselves; if you like them and our prices, we will thank you for your custom; if you don't like, don't buy.

Goods will be given in exchange for a very desirable quantity of Country made Cloth.

O. F. Long & Co. would respectfully tender their thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received; and hope, by close attention to their business and moderate prices, still to merit and receive a respectable portion of their custom.

PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold at the late residence of Martha Mithell, deceased, on Thursday the 31 of November next, all the property of said deceased, consisting of

3 Horses, 1 Wagon and Gear, 2 Milch Cows and Calves, about 20 fatted Hogs, several Shoats, Sows and Pigs.

3 Beds and Furniture, a quantity of Cooking Utensils, and Farming Tools, 50 or 60 barrels of Corn, 2 or 3 loads of Oats, together with Hay and Fodder, and many articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture not mentioned.

Nine months credit will be given—bond and security required.

SAMUEL N. TATE, Adm'r.

TO LET ON the premises, on the first Saturday in November next, **The Building of a Store** Will be sold at the late residence of Martha Mithell, deceased, on Thursday the 31 of November next, all the property of said deceased, consisting of

around the Grave Yard at St. Mary's, six miles east of Hillsborough.

October 13.

THE ELECTION for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, WILL BE HELD IN THIS STATE ON **Thursday, November 10th.**

Republican Ticket. THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, For President.
John Tyler, of Virginia, For Vice President.

ELECTORS. ALFRED WEBB, of Rutherford. ANDERSON MITCHELL, of Wilkes. WM. J. ALEXANDER, of Mecklenburg. JOHN GILES, of Rowan.

JOHN L. LESSNER, of Rockingham. JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford. JOHN D. TOOMER, of Cumberland. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.

CHARLES MANLY, of Wake. WILLIE PERRY, of Franklin. WM. W. CHERRY, of Bertie. J. O. K. WILLIAMS, of Beaufort. JOHN L. BAILEY, of Pasquotank. BLOUNT COLEMAN, of Lenoir. JEREMIAH PEARSELL, of Duplin.

Baltimore Nomination. **Martin Van Buren, of N. Y.** For President.
Richard M. Johnson, of Ky. For Vice President.

ELECTORS. NATHANIEL MACON, of Warren. ROBERT LOVE, of Haywood. JOHN WILSON, of Lincoln.

JOHNATHAN PARKER, of Guilford. WM. A. MORRIS, of Anson. OWEN HOLMES, of New Hanover. WM. P. FERRAND, of Onslow. JOSHUA O. WATSON, of Johnston. ABRAHAM W. VENABLE, of Granville. GEORGE BOWLES, of Ashe.

AND. HENDERSON, of Rowan. LEWIS D. WILSON, of Edgecombe. WM. B. LOCKHART, of N. Hampton. JOHN HILL, of Stokes. HENRY SKINNER, of Perquimans.

EQUITY SALES. **STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.** In Equity—September Term, 1836.

[N] pursuant to a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, on a credit of nine months, the

NEGROES belonging to the estate of Morgan Hart, deceased, (one a Slave Maker.) Bond and security will be required. **JAMES WEBB, C. & M.** October 13. 40-40

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County. In Equity—September Term, 1836.

[N] pursuant to a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, on a credit of one and two years, the LANDS belonging to the heirs at law of the late Thomas Bibbo. Bond and security will be required. **JAMES WEBB, C. & M.** October 13. 40-40

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County. In Equity—September Term, 1836.

[N] pursuant to a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on a credit of twelve months, the

A Tract of Land lying north of Hillsborough, on the road near where Wm. Wood, deceased, lately lived and died. Bond and security will be required. **JAMES WEBB, C. & M.** October 13. 40-40

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County. In Equity—September Term, 1836.

[N] pursuant to a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, on a credit of one and two years, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, all the LANDS belonging to the heirs of the late Thomas Barlow, deceased. Bond and security will be required. **JAMES WEBB, C. & M.** October 13. 40-40

Public Sale. WILL be sold on the 25th of October, at the dwelling house of JAMES MOORE, deceased, near Mount Willing, a valuable stock of

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep. Wagons and Gear, a quantity of Corn, Wheat and Oats, and various other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale. The sale will continue from day to day, all is sold.

ELIZABETH MOORE JOHN MOORE, Adm'r. October 8.

Attention!



EULOGY ON MADISON.

An Eulogy on James Madison was recently delivered at the Odeon in Boston, by John Q. Adams. The following eulogy and beautiful production was prepared for the occasion by Mr. Park Benjamin.

ODE.

How shall we mourn the glorious dead?
What trophy rear above his grave,
For whom a nation's tears are shed—
A nation's funeral banners wave?
Let Eloquence his deeds proclaim,
From sea to sea his name be known,
Let History write his peaceful name,
High on her truth-illuminated scroll.
Let Poetry and Art through Earth
The page inspire, the canvas warm—
In glowing words record his worth,
In living marble mould his form.
A fame so bright will never fade,
A name so dear will deathless be;
For on our country's shrine be laid
The charter of her liberty.
Praise be to God! His love bestowed
The chief, the patriot, and the sage;
Praise to God! to Him our fathers owed
This fair and goodly heritage.
The sacred gift, time shall not mar,
But Wisdom guard what Valor won—
While beams serene her guiding star,
And Glory points to Madison!

A True Story.—The following story of "Love and Prudence," which we accidentally met with as revived in a late Hagerstown paper, is an "old true tale." It first appeared, some time since, in the York (Pa.) Recorder, and the facts which it records occurred in a neighboring county, beyond the Susquehanna. The way this beautiful and sprightly business treated her fortune-hunting lover should be "a caution" to the whole order.

LOVE AND PRUDENCE.

A young gentleman, who was desirous of entering the holy state of matrimony, and who had turned his attention to the "gilded" beauties of the day—selected, at length, for his particular addresses, a lady, who was reported rich, as well in the "matter of lucre," as in personal and mental accomplishments. He felt the charms of his fair one stealing over his senses and casting a "witching spell" upon his faculties. But like a discreet young man, before he was too far gone he wanted to make assurance doubly sure—and to leave no "loop whereon to hang a doubt" touching the *worldly possession* of his beloved. Fearing it was true had spoken her wealth, but Feme had a cruel fashion of exaggerating in these matters. In a word, if the truth must be told, our lover was not so "madly" in love but he was able to preserve some "method" in it. And before the glorious passion reached its crisis, he had the singular prudence to *examine the records*, and so obtain an exact knowledge of the wealth of his charming one. How happy was he to find that her estate was clear, and for once even more valuable than rumor had proclaimed it. Flying then, on the wings of love, to the dwelling of his fair one—in good old phrase he declared his affection for her—made a tender of his heart and hand—and besought her to smile upon his passion, and make him happy. But the "flattering tale" of hope was not to be realized. The star of our lover's happy fortune, had alas! not yet cast its silver light above the horizon! By some means it happened the young lady had been apprized of the extent of her lover's curiosity—and, in the midst of his descent upon flames, and darts, and Cupids—she very comely drew from her reticule a small piece of money, and approaching him, made this reply—"Although I may not profit by your very favorable sentiments towards me, still I cannot think of you being a loser on my account. As you have been at the expense of a 'search,' I must insist upon being allowed to replace the amount so expended." So saying, she put an *eighteen penny piece* in her lover's hand, and he went his way.

JEMMY WOOD—THE MISER.

One Sunday, Jemmy walked out with a cock pheasant in one of his huge coat pockets, and wonderful to relate, a bottle of port wine in the other! On arriving at his tenant's house, he found the worthy farmer and his wife had gone according to the good old English fashion (times) to the village church, leaving a servant, who was peeling potatoes in an old raw, gowly country boy, as to "mind the meat," by a string to a nail and roasting by the fire. Jemmy was disappointed in the name were

"Now, my boy, be sure do not go near that bottle—it is poison."
Boy—No, sir! I won't. Be it pizen for rats!

Jemmy—Yes! Poison for rats. Mind and baste the pheasant.
Boy—Ees sir—I will.

With these injunctions, Jemmy walked over the grounds intending to return at one precisely—reast pheasant and port wine.
The boy watched the pheasant with a scrutinizing eye, until it became gradually browner and browner—the steaming fragrance all the time affording a most delicious stimulant to his appetite—he watched—his mouth watered, and at last the temptation proving too strong for him, he picked off a "leedle bit" of the brown—then another shred—another; until at length the affrighted hawkbuck found—when alas! it was too late—that he had disfigured and spoiled Master Wood's cock pheasant. Such was his fear—knowing that he should be severely punished on the return of the farmer, that he looked about for some time, in hesitation, and agony as to what he had better do, when in a fatal moment he saw the bottle of poison. "I shall be half murdered when Master comes back," said the gawky: "I know I shall, and dal soe if I don't drink off that there bottle of pizen!"

He broke off the neck and nearly emptied the bottle, and in a few minutes was rolling drunk on the floor. In about half an hour the farmer, his wife and Jemmy returned but the consternation and disappointment of the latter may be imagined when he found his pheasant pinched and roasted to a rag—his "fine old port" vanished. The only elucidation of the mystery he could gain was from the boy, who kept bawling—"I shall soon be dead, I knowe hebbel! I spilled Mr. Wood's pheasant, and I have drinkt all the bottle of pizen—Oh Lord!" Dire was the disappointment.

Gibbon, in his elegant history, states his opinion that the human race is undergoing a steady, broad and general improvement. Whether it can ever reach perfection is a different thing, but it is consoling to possess the authority of so great and learned a mind that it is even making advances out of the darkness and error of so many thousand years. But its progress is slow and uncertain, and not equal in all countries. Individual intelligence must not be mistaken for national. The representations of the Post-Prudentius, that the emperor would exterminate the custom of gladiatorial fights, and the courage of the monk Telemachus, who leaped upon the arena of the amphitheatre to separate combatants, only set them nobly apart from the people. The one was hated, and the other massacred for interrupting the fashionable sports. It is the people that are with the greatest difficulty made to see and feel truth, and even when they are inspired the classes in power have generally so much influence over them and also such interest to keep them still in the dark, that to those already enlightened the sluggish advance of truth is matter of wonder.
T. S. Fay.

"A man should be wise in dispute; a lamb in his chamber; a lion in battle and conflict; a peacock in the street; a hard in his chair; a teacher in his household; a counsellor in his nation; an arbitrator in his vicinity; a hermit in church; a fool in a crowd; conscientious in action; content with his state; regular in his habits; diligent in his calling; faithful in his friendship; temperate in his pleasures; deliberate in his speech; devoted to his God. So will he be happy in his life, easy in his death, the excellent example of his successors." *Welsh Proverbs.*

Good Advice.—Never cut a piece out of a newspaper until you have looked on the other side, where perhaps you may find something more valuable than that which you intend to appropriate.

Never burn your finger if you can help it. People burn their fingers every day, when they might have escaped it if they had been careful.

Let no gentleman ever quarrel with a woman. If you are troubled with her, retreat. If she abuse you, be silent. If she tear your cloak, give her your coat. If she box your ears, bow. If she tear your eyes out, feel your way to the door and fly.

Attention!

To the Officers and Musicians belonging to the 47th Regiment of N. C. Militia.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Hillsborough, on Friday the 28th instant at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for Drill Muster and Court Martial; and on Saturday the 29th, at 11 o'clock, you will attend with your respective companies, equipped as the law directs, for Battalion Parade. Each captain will be expected to make at that time his annual return, without fail.

E. G. MANGUM,

Colonel Commandant.

October 3

WHEAT & FLAX-SEED WANTED.

WILL give one dollar and forty cents per bushel for Wheat weighing sixty and more, and proportion to its weight.

Will give one dollar and twenty cents per bushel for Flax seed, and proportion to its weight.

J. HARRIS.

A List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, on the 1st day of October, 1836, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
Nicholas Albright
Jane Adams
James Armstrong
Miss M. F. Ashe
B
James S. Bouldin
James H. Bowman
Richard O. Britton
George R. Bridges
Samuel Bumpass
Lewis Beard S.
Thomas Burton
C
Thomas Culberhouse
John Carothers
Thomas Couch
Elijah Couch
James Cook
Anthony Coal
Sidney Carroll
Alfred Chambliss
Cornelia Cox
Hugh Curry
Cathet Campbell
Clerk of the Superior Court
Jane Carters
D
William Dushin
Thomas Devereux
E
John Ellison
F
Mr. Ferrell
Martha E. Foreman
John L. Foreman S
Geo. W. Freeman
Philip Fry
G
William Gattis
Leonard Gattis
Phosphret Gooch
Green B. Gilbert
Simoon Gunn S
John Giles
H
Joseph D. Hughes
James L. Houghton
Rufus A. Harrison
Thomas B. Hill
Joseph J. Hinton
Lewis Hutchins
Louis House
J
Elizabeth M. Jones
Col. Cad. Jones
Charles Johnston
I
Those calling for advertised letters will please say they are advertised.
Post Office removed to one door east of the store of Messrs. D. F. Long & Co.
THOS. CLANCY, P. M.
October 1. 39—
MAIL ARRANGEMENT.
ALL letters to go by either of the stages should be lodged in the Post Office one half hour before sun down on said days
THOS. CLANCY, P. M.
October 1. 39—
New Establishment.
THE subscriber has opened a Leather Store in Hillsborough, in the house for many years occupied by Mrs. Wilcox, nearly opposite to Mr. Stephen Moore's Store, where he will keep
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
LEATHER,
of the best quality, from his new Tan Yard at his mills, and from New York.
He has in his employment a first rate workman, of great experience, who understands Tanning and Dressing Leather of all kinds in the best manner.
LEATHER
will be sold at the usual prices for CASH, or it will be exchanged at fair prices for
Wheat, Corn, Rye, Flax Seed, Green or Dry Hides, Bees Wax, Tallow or Mutton Suet,
or for Ten Bark of good quality.
WHISKEY and BRANDY will be sold at the same place, by the gallon or barrel.
Wheat, Corn or Rye, will be purchased for Cash, when barter will not suit.
This business will not admit of credit, therefore all transactions will be barter or cash.
As this is the first instance in this country where so general a system of exchange has been proposed, he has reasons to hope that he will meet with encouragement.
Wheat and Corn will be purchased for Cash as usual at the mill.
J. S. SMITH.
September 27. 38—39

EQUITY SALES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, before the Court (house door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, on a credit of one and two years, the LANDS of Jacob Garrison viz

One tract of 60 acres on Stony Creek.
One tract of 18 acres, and one tract of 22 acres on Daughton's Creek.
One tract of 160 acres on Jordan's Creek.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

September 8. 39—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1836.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September term, 1836, I shall proceed to sell, before the Court House door in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, on a credit of six months, the

House and Lot

now occupied by Latimer & Mebane, on the east side of Churton street, the property of the late David Kyle.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

September 8. 39—6w

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

JOB-PRINTING,
Executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

LOOK AT THIS!!

LATIMER & MEBANE,
HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS
ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Shoes,
besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.
LATIMER & MEBANE.
Cash will be given for 5000 bushels of Wheat.
September 6. 38—

NOTICE.

ALL claims due to the estate of JAMES CLANCY, deceased, without distinction, which are unpaid on the 15th November next, will be put in suit. This course is necessary to enable the administrator to settle the estate in the time prescribed by law. The notes and accounts due to the estate will be left with MICKLE & NORWOOD till the 15th of November, to whom payment may be made.
J. W. NORWOOD, Adm'r.
September 14. 38—6w

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

\$10,000 for \$4!

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.
Eleventh Class, for 1836.

To be drawn at GREENSBOROUGH on Saturday, the 30th of October.

ON THE POPULAR TERMINATING FIGURE SYSTEM

Stevenson & Points, Managers

CAPITAL \$10,000!
PRIZE \$10,000!

Principal Prizes.
One prize of \$10,000—one of \$4,000—one of \$3,000—one of \$2,000—six of \$1,000—ten of \$500—besides many of \$400, \$300, \$200, &c. amounting in all to
180,000 Dollars!!

Whole Tickets, 4 dollars
Halves, 2 dollars
Quarters, 1 dollar

All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at my Office, one door above the store of Walker Anderson & Co., in Hillsborough, N. C.

ALLEN PARKS, Agent.

August 26

33—

\$10 REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 16th of last month, a large Sorrel (or some would say Bay) VARE, nine years old, about five feet high, some white in her face, swineyed in one shoulder, some hair rubbed off her fore arm. Any information will be thankfully received, or the reward above paid on delivery of the Mare to me, at Ford Creek Post Office, Granville county.

EATON J. WHITE.

September 14.

37—

WILLIAM W. GRAYS

Valuable OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows, and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8.

35—

LAND FOR SALE.

I wish to sell One Hundred acres of GOOD LAND, lying in the north of the town of Hillsborough; it is a part of the Old Theophilus Thompson Tract. And also several unimproved Lots in the town. Apply for terms, &c. to J. W. NORWOOD, my agent.

WILLIAM HUNTINGTON.

September 14.

36—5w

APPRENTICE WANTED.

THE subscriber will take an apprentice to the Silver Smith Business. A boy of steady habits, about 14 or 15 years of age, would be preferred.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

September 22.

37—

NOTICE.

I HAVE appointed WILLIS B. DILLIARD my Agent, to transact all business for me in my absence.

JAMES TRICE.

September 22.

37—

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A BOY, fourteen or sixteen years of age, intelligent and industrious, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing Business, if application be made soon.

June 16.

23—

FOR SALE.

A FINE TONED PIANO, with 400 preservation. For terms inquire at the office.
August 25.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of his deceased father, WILLIAM KIRKLAND, at the August term of Orange County Court, hereby requests all persons indebted to his father to make payment without delay, and requires all the creditors to bring forward their demands within the period prescribed by law, otherwise they will be barred.

JOHN U. KIRKLAND, Ex'r.

August 25.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON the 1st day of November next, at the late residence of my deceased father, I will sell all the

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Stock, consisting of Hogs, Cows, Horses and Sheep; Also, the crop of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, Oats, &c.

together with the Farming Utensils, Wagons, &c. &c.

Terms.—Credit of nine months—notes with approved security required.

JOHN U. KIRKLAND, Ex'r.

September 4.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the death of the late Wm. Kirkland, the concerns of WM. KIRKLAND & SON and WM. KIRKLAND & Co. have been dissolved. I hereby request all persons indebted to the said concerns to come forward immediately and settle their respective dues.

JOHN U. KIRKLAND,

Surviving Partner.

September 4.

LINE OF PACKETS

To Fayetteville.

THE Schooners CAROLINE and CALEDONIA, Steamers WILMINGTON, and TOW BOATS, will take passengers and Goods at New York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken on above speed, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the Steamer and Tow Boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants. Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville. All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS, Proprietor.
WILKINGS & BELDEN.

September 8.

A HANDSOME

Mahogany Sideboard,
FOR SALE.

Inquire of

JAMES WEBB.

April 21.

15—

CASH and GOODS!

I WILL give Cash or Goods for 3,000 yards of Tow or Tow & Cotton Cloth.

R. MODERWELL.

June 30

25—

NOTICE.

THE partnership of WALKER ANDERSON & Co. being dissolved by mutual consent, the business in future will be continued by ROBERT MODERWELL, the remaining partner. The debts due to Walker Anderson & Co. it is hoped, will be paid immediately without further trouble to ROBERT MODERWELL, at his store in Hillsborough.

WALKER ANDERSON,

ROBERT MODERWELL.

I TAKE great pleasure in acknowledging the liberal patronage given the Mercantile House of Walker Anderson & Co. and in this way beg the liberty of assuring the customers, that I will endeavor, by all proper means, to merit a continuance of their favours. William T. Shields is now in New York purchasing a Spring Supply.

Consulting in his purchases neatness, elegance, durability and economy.

Goods shall be afforded to customers on the most reasonable and accommodating terms.

ROBERT MODERWELL.

April 14.

14—

TOWN ORDINANCE.



AT a meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Hillsborough, it was

Ordained, That no person whatever shall hitch or tie any horse, mare, gelding, mule or jackass, to any tree, or the fixtures around any tree planted or standing along and by the side walks of any street in said town, under the penalty of one dollar for each offence; and if the offender be a slave, he or she shall be punished corporally, not exceeding fifteen lashes. By order of the Commissioners.

THOS. CLANCY, T. Clerk.

April 7.

013—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

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